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NUMBER 23

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 9th, 1890.

In view of the heavy indebtedness and financial straits of the four Atlantic coast nations of South America, is it not possible for them to reduce two heavy items of expenditure in the following simple and highly honorable manner? Let them enter into an offensive and defensive alliance for a period of twenty-five years, agreeing to refer all disputes arising to a court of arbitration. This will be not only just and honorable for all the parties concerned, but it will avert all danger of war and aggression between them. Then let them all reduce their military force to the smallest number of men consistent with the proper maintenance of arsenals and important posts, to which should be added a small force in Brazil and Argentina for protecting settlements against hostile Indians. At the same time the naval force should be correspondingly reduced, the greater part of the vessels should be sold and no new ones should be built. The alliance will be strong enough to prevent annoyance from hostile neighbors, while good faith and rational commercial intercourse will render it wholly unnecessary to maintain military forces on their common frontiers. By this very simple expedient an enormous reduction in expenditure can be made, and the men now maintained in costly idleness can be sent to their homes to become producers and useful members of society. The money which Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay are spending on military men is not only a heavy burden upon their resources, but it is absolutely unnecessary. If they could divert the greater part to the payment of their debts, and return some of it to the people through a reduction in taxation, there can be no doubt of the beneficial result. Why can it not be tried?

The explanation which the minister of finance finally gives in regard to the restrictions on foreign joint-stock companies contained in his decree of January 17th, will inevitably arouse profound surprise. The importance of the interests at stake do not admit of even a suspicion of trifling, for the consequences may affect even the credit of the nation. When this decree was published in the *Diário Oficial*, it made no exception whatever. In two widely separated articles (Arts. 1 and 33) reference was made to foreign companies in terms which implied no special application, or exception. We translated these paragraphs and called special attention to their provisions. Interested parties went direct to the minister and were sent away with only a general assurance that the decree did not contemplate any such requirement. And the provisions regarding foreign companies were telegraphed abroad and excited no slight criticism. And yet, knowing the published declarations of this decree and the alarm created by their onerous requirements, the minister waits four months and a half before taking the trouble to inform the public that a mistake had been made and that the provisions refer only to banking companies. It is singular that the same mistake should have occurred in two widely separated paragraphs—but we let that point pass. If a mistake had been made, the correction should certainly have been published at once. If it was considered important enough to correct a wrong

date in the decree fixing a lot of new national holidays, why not attach equal importance to a mistake which alarmed scores of foreign companies, and has since played no inconsiderable part in injuring the credit of Brazil in foreign countries? A correction in a book only just issuing from the press and which very few see, is not meeting the obligation.

The correction so tardily made by the minister of finance as to the foreign companies affected by his joint-stock companies decree, however, does not wholly settle the points at issue. He tells us that the provisions refer solely to banking companies, which must realize two-thirds of their capital within the country in two years. Nothing is said, however, of Art. 33, which states that companies already established here must meet this requirement *within six months* from the publication of the decree. The avoidance of explanation on this point almost implies a trap for the banks already operating. And then, how does the minister propose to determine whether a bank's capital is in the country, or not? The three foreign banking companies established here are very largely concerned in exchange operations, and their capital is therefore in constant motion. It may be confidently assumed that more than the law requires is constantly here in Brazil, but this may not be easily shown at the very moment the minister chooses to investigate. If, however, the minister chooses to treat the stock of these companies as their capital—as there are reasons for fearing he will do—then there will be another embarrassment offered which will not be so easily settled. There now remains only a little over one month for these three banks to meet the requirements of this decree, and instead of partial and evasive explanations the government ought to make its intentions perfectly clear. It would be manifestly unjust to treat the stock of a company as capital, and the injustice would be infinitely greater were this resolution to be adopted at the last hour. In this matter, as in his banking scheme, the minister has taken a plunge into an unknown current, and no one knows what the outcome is to be.

An agitation is arising among the coffee exporters here and at Santos to secure heavier and stronger sacks for the coffees shipped hence to foreign ports, as a measure of protection against the losses which they are now compelled to bear. Singularly enough, however, they are meeting with opposition at the very outset from the intermediaries whose interests in the question ought to be identical with those of the exporters. When the weight of the bag of coffee was changed from 5 arrobas, or 160 Portuguese pounds, to the present weight of 60 kilograms, the surprise of exporters at the unsatisfactory out-turn of the new bags at consuming markets was very marked. With the old bags we know that an average of 161 English pounds could always be counted upon, and account-sales frequently showed better; in double bags 162 pounds were not uncommon. With the change in the weight of the Brazilian bag of coffee the width of the hessians was reduced—the width representing the length of the bag—and the weight of the material was reduced. May not some of the complaints that a 60 kilogramme bag of coffee, which should give 132 English pounds, only gives 130 to 131 pounds, arise from consuming markets maintaining the old percentage for tare that was granted on the 5 arroba bags? A small bag of coffee may after "tipping" sweat rather more than a large one, but the leakage should appear in the sweepings. We confess that we are inclined to believe that short weight abroad results from an unjust system of estimating tare. As the complaints are general that the present bag is not sufficiently strong to meet the demands upon it, where "transit" coffees are in question, of course exporters are better able to decide this question than we are, but there remains the doubt as to whether consuming markets will not at once increase the tare in proportion. One of our informants estimates that about 1 pound of bag and 1 pound of coffee are deducted by present rules; and we quite agree with him. There is certainly a remedy to be sought in consuming markets, for we know where coffee that "tipped" the scale at 60 kilograms only turned out about 130½ pounds per bag in New York, and we are equally sure that in the days of the 5 arroba bags 161 pounds could be counted

on. Let the bag be made heavier, if this be considered necessary, but let exporters from Brazil also insist on a modification of existing rate allowances abroad.

We are now clearly on the verge of a small-note famine, in which premiums will be exacted for the small currency necessary for the transaction of retail business and the payment of wages. One firm of this city, which is an employer of a large number of laborers, tells us that it now takes two or three days to get the small change together for Saturday's payments. Another employer, a large factory, informs us that the whole week has become necessary for the accumulation of small notes. In every small shop and factory, this scarcity of change is causing constant annoyance and difficulties, and the scarcity is steadily increasing. We have on other occasions called attention to this anomalous state of affairs, but to no purpose whatever. The minister of finance has apparently but one object in view—the forcing of an objectionable banking system on the country. And this institution is doing nothing for us but flood the market with 2000 notes, while two other banks are steadily withdrawing the old currency from circulation. To any rational mind this is sheer madness. The increasing labor forces of the country through abolition, immigration and the creation of factories, all render a larger volume of small notes imperatively necessary, but the minister can see nothing of all this. The one idea dominating his administration is to force the country into the hands of these favored banks, and to insure for them the profits required for the realization of that extraordinary dream of his—the payment of the internal debt from the profits of a gigantic monopoly. The losses to private enterprise and the destruction of commercial and industrial independence, attended by the countless annoyances and prejudices suffered every day by the people, appear to have no place in his mind beside this one great scheme.

Some time in February last an American resident of this country, Mr. John Wetson, who had become poor and ill, was removed to the Misericordia hospital. Early in April a subscription paper was left at this office for the purpose of raising money to remove the unfortunate gentleman to a private house, and we gladly did all we could to make this known then and at a subsequent date. The announcement of Mr. Wetson's necessities led several gentlemen to call at the Misericordia to see him, but they were unable to get any trace of him. Finally the friend who left the subscription paper with us, went there a few days since and insisted on seeing the patient. He was told that there was no such person in the hospital, and objections even were made to his examining the register. Looking over the February list of entries, he finally found the name of "João Wilson," which corresponded with the date of Mr. Wetson's removal there. Further investigation showed that Mr. Wetson died May 5th, and that his name was then published as "Jose Wilson." Not only has this culpable carelessness led to the turning away of friends who were trying to find him and relieve his necessities so far as they could, but it has completely destroyed his identity. We wish to call special attention to this feature of the case, for it clearly explains the inability of foreign consuls here to find any trace of men known to have disappeared in this city. It is a gross injustice, and frequently leads to legal complications in not being able to prove a death. The Misericordia is a public hospital and is largely supported by public taxation. It also receives certain taxes on foreign shipping, to cover the gratuitous treatment of foreign seamen in this port. We claim, therefore, that the institution is under obligations to use care in its treatment of the sick, and to maintain full and accurate records of those dying in its wards. In view of the negligence shown in this matter, and also in view of the intolerant treatment of non-Catholic patients, who are not permitted the ministrations of their own religion, nor to receive any reading matter not strictly Catholic, we feel that it is full time for the government to provide better records for those who die in this city, and to terminate the monopoly which the Misericordia holds. An effort is now making to organize a Protestant hospital in this port, and it is only just that this institution should receive a fair share of the assistance thus far received and

abused by the Misericordia. If the master of a vessel from a Protestant country elects to send his sick to the Protestant hospital, the taxes paid by that vessel should go to the same destination.

# SINGER vs. NOTHMANN.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th June, 1890.

To the Editor of the Rio News:

Dear Sir,—Your last number of June 2nd brought once more an editorial article on the subject of the lawsuit of the Singer Manufacturing Company against our firm, and as your statements are not quite correct, you will oblige us by inserting our version in your valuable paper.

1st.—The question at issue in the present suit has no reference whatever to the trade mark of the Singer Manufacturing Co., but solely to our using the words "Singer aperfeiçoada."

2nd.—The final decision, as you state, has not been given yet, as we can, and also shall appeal to the Supreme Tribunal.

As to the justice of this decision, we allow ourselves to refer you to the many decisions of high tribunals on the use of the word "Singer." American, English and Austrian judges decided in the many lawsuits brought by the Singer Manufacturing Co., that any invention on the day when the patent right expires, becomes fully public property, and not alone the invention, but also the name by which it was known, so that everybody can manufacture the article and also sell it by the name known to the public.

Or else, as an American judge did decide, by means of the name an inventor could perpetuate his privilege. The patent laws concede privileges for a limited time, at utmost 15 years, and do not allow a monopoly by means of a name.

In the same position as the Singer machines, is Bessemer steel, Hausmann cabs, Turbines Jonval, Girard, Fourmeyer, apparatus Morse and thousands of other inventions.

Only recently, by the District Court of Chicago an important decision was given against the Singer Manufacturing Co. in favor of the users of the names "Tome Singer," "New York Singer," and "Larson Singer," denying the right of the Singer Manufacturing Co. to the sole use of the name "Singer" in designating sewing machines.

We join you an English newspaper, published in London, with advertisements of Seidel & Naumann's Singer machines, and of Singer machines manufactured by the Bielefelder Nachmaschinen Fabrik, by which you will see that what has been condemned here, so far is still allowed in England. One advertiser even distributes the pamphlet on the "abuse" of the Merchandise Marks Act.

We are, Dear Sir,  
Yours very truly

MAX. NOTHMANN & Co.

With respect to the above, it is hardly necessary to add that legislation protecting trade names is of very recent origin, consequently it is necessary to know the dates of decisions before attaching too much authority to them. The British law on this subject was passed not quite three years ago. Our contention in this matter is wholly on the general principle that unless a man gives his own name to an invention, the patent upon expiration does not make it public property, but that he should be protected in its use as a guarantee to purchasers of the origin of the article sold. We hold that it is just as improper to use the name of Singer sewing machines as those of Collins' axes, Disston's saws, Hoe's printing presses, Clark's thread, Stephens' writing fluid, and the thousand other articles known and appreciated by the name of the manufacturer, as well as by the system or peculiarity of the article, which may or may not have been patented. As for the final decision on this case, we shall await it with the liveliest interest, not through any personal animus, but on the broad grounds of having it finally and fully determined whether a man's name and reputation can be used by others to his detriment and their advantage.—Eds. News.

From the *Diário Oficial*, June 6th.

## JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The *Gazeta de Notícias* in its issue of yesterday refers in Decree No. 164, January 17th of the current year, as regards § 2 No. 1 of Art. 1, under the supposition that this decree obliges all foreign joint stock companies to realize two-thirds of their capital within the maximum period of two years, counted from the date of the authorization.

As a fact, through a typographical omission, it was published in this form. But the *lacuna* is found corrected in the collection of the decrees of the provisional government of the republic from January 1st to the 31st of this year (vol. fasciculus, p. 83) in which it is declared that this disposition refers only to the banking joint stock societies, or companies.

From the *Diário Oficial*, June 6th.

The terms of Art. 33, § 1, of Decree No. 164 of January 17th of the present year, obliging foreign societies established in the country to comply with "dispositions of Art. 1 in fine," leave no doubt, as the *Gazeta de Notícias* itself confesses, that this measure refers exclusively to the duty imposed upon these associations by § 2, No. 3, of the cited article.

The number, which is the final of Art. 1, charges the joint-stock companies to merely satisfy, under the penalty of lapsing, the dispositions of Art. 3, § 4, Nos. 1 to 3, and § 5 of the said decree.

There is, therefore, no foundation for the interpretation that supposes all the clauses of Art. 1, and not merely the last of these, are incumbent upon foreign joint-stock companies.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The Catholic party is gaining ground rapidly in Rio Grande do Sul.

—According to the *Gazeta de Notícias* Gov. Portella of Rio de Janeiro is threatened with a grand manifestation.

—There were 70 registrations of refusal to accept Brazilian citizenship at the Portuguese vice-consulate in Campos last month.

—The *Pharos* of Juiz de Fora still stands by the electoral ticket published in that paper, with one correction, which is credited to the minister of interior.

—Recent mail advices from Rio Grande do Sul state that Gen. Deodoro will be the candidate of the army for the presidency of the Brazilian republic.

—If there is any place that needs a change of name it is São Caetano, in Rio de Janeiro. How would Barboza possibly do as a substitute for Bad Hair?

—A telegram dated Pará on the 2nd announces the arrival there of a first lieutenant in custody on a charge of writing bulletins against the governor of Amazonas.

—The provisional municipal authorities of Bragança, São Paulo, have asked for tenders for a burial service. A man may not bury his father as he chooses, or can, in Bragança?

—A decree, without number or date, published in the *Diário Oficial* on the 8th, orders the extension of the telegraph system to Manaus, Amazonas, and consigns 1,500,000\$ for the execution of the work.

—On the 7th the parish priest of Encruzilhada, Rio de Janeiro, arrived here under arrest charged, with advising parents to refuse to send their children to schools where no religious instruction is furnished.

—Telegrams from Pernambuco state that small-pox is virulent there and 300 patients were registered. Why does not the government open a creche and send a doctor, with a calf or two, and relieve Pernambuco?

—A Pernambuco journal says that to the chaplain of the Fernando de Noronha penal settlement is due the credit of having discovered a supply of drinking water for the convicts. Professionals had declared none to exist.

—A Ceará journal tells this story. At a place called Kristianus a father was thrashing his son, when another son took a hand in the punishment. The victim then drew a knife and stabbed his natural brother to the heart, killing him instantly.

—On the 30th ult. the artisans and laborers at the S. Lourenço parish church, Rio de Janeiro, asked the governor to let them off from contributing a day's pay to the paying off of the national debt. Does the state of Rio still pay for repairing churches?

—The cartmen in Campos, Rio de Janeiro, recently struck against a tax put on them by the provisional municipal authorities, and were supported by the merchants. From the last accounts it may be inferred that the *intendentes* had decided to surrender.

—A law student aged 19, at Pernambuco recently committed suicide because, as he stated in the document he left, he "recognized inconveniences in the continuation of his existence." We really think the lad was wise to kill himself; he had found that his doll was stuffed with sawdust!

—Telegrams dated Rio Grande do Sul on the 4th state that a meeting had been held under the presidency of Visconde de Pelotas to endeavor to secure an understanding among the politicians of the state. It is to be devoutly hoped that success will attend the efforts of the Visconde and his companions.

—Education in Rio de Janeiro is evidently an object of attention to Gov. Portella. Every day the papers publish long lists of *professores* and *professoras* transferred from one school to another. It would appear that a good part of Gov. Portella's time is occupied in attending to "school-marks."

—The Porto Alegre chief of police on the 13th ult. has been placed under arrest and will have his responsibility for the affray of that date investigated.

—One of the professors of the school of mines at Ouro Preto, Dr. Archibald Melrodo, has recently been obliged to call upon the chief of police and explain his position. The republican rulers of Minas Gerais appear to prize liberty so highly that they intend to keep it wholly for their own personal use.

—According to telegrams published here on the 6th, Pará celebrated Corpus Christi with unusual honors. The vice-governor, commander of the garrison, municipal authorities, etc., figured in the procession, and a force of regular soldiers furnished a guard. State and church are evidently not divorced in Pará.

—A telegram dated Pernambuco on the 3rd says that the editor of the *Luz da* who is naturally a doctor—had been called before the governor to explain his articles "on the government" in the person of the minister of finance. Why can it not be understood that under a republic criticism a cabinet minister is not necessarily an attack on the government?

—The returns from the electoral registry throughout the state of São Paulo show a registration of about 50,000 voters. Several municipalities are yet to be heard from. As the commissions were authorized to enter the names of all residents, on their own responsibility, it is certain that this registration is much in excess of the number which will qualify as voters.

—Notwithstanding the efforts made to induce people to register and the practice of putting down names at the pleasure of the electoral registry commissions, the registration lists of the city of São Paulo show a total of only 5,333 names, a considerable percentage of which will never qualify as voters. For a city claiming a population of 65,000 to 70,000 this is certainly not a flattering result.

—Gov. Portella has addressed a circular to the planters of Rio de Janeiro asking them to furnish the state authorities with lists of the number of laborers they require and particulars as to the advantages they can offer immigrants. The governor fears the 1891 coffee crop will be much reduced because of the scarcity of hands to harvest it. But what is to be done with the thousands of white and black laborers now doing nothing?

—On the 2nd inst. telegrams published here stated that Mr. Diogo de Vasconcellos, over whom the state of Minas Gerais has recently had an extraordinary manifestation, had been called before the chief of police at Ouro Preto, and after the interview had suspended the publication of his journal, the *Jornal de Minas*. More conspiracy? We have been receiving this paper regularly, and at this moment we can not recall one single article that would warrant even the mildest reproof. Like the Pennsylvania Dutchman, perhaps the young governor of Minas believes that Diogo "thought d—n," and he is going to punish him for that.

—An incident has recently occurred in Santos which is full of serious significance for the future of Brazil. A dispute has existed for a long time between the City of Santos Improvements Co. and the owners of a suburban tramway privilege granted to Dr. Eboli, over the right to use certain streets in that city. The municipal council has always favored the latter, but the consorts and two presidents of the province have sustained the rights of the former. Recently the provisional *intendentes* has granted a privilege to the Eboli company to lay rails in a certain street, whereupon the City Improvements Co. obtained an embargo. The *intendencia* disregarded this and announced its intention to pay no attention whatever to the action of the consorts. Application was then made to the police and to the governor for a force to compel obedience to the court, but this was not granted. The judge thereupon resigned, and the City Improvements Co. is left wholly without legal protection. Finally the governor of the state confirms the action of the *intendencia*, thus discrediting the authority of the courts in a matter wholly within its province. If the consorts are not to be sustained, especially where they are opposed to the aggressions of a grasping monopoly, then the outlook for the future is anything but promising.

## RAILROAD NOTES.

—It is said that the Leopoldina company will float a loan to pay off the Macaé and Campos debentures.

—The Yuana line is to receive 67,685\$182 in guaranteed interest from the state treasury of São Paulo for the last six months of 1889.

—The total receipts of the Bragança line of São Paulo, for the second half of 1889 were 74,953\$550, and the expenditures 40,664\$270, showing a surplus of 34,284\$880.

—The Rio and Northern railway has been granted to January 23rd, 1891, for finishing the Juca branch. The company has paid in a fine of 2,400\$ in accordance with the contract.

—The minister of agriculture has thrown out the claim of the São Paulo Railway Co., that the question at issue between themselves and the Santos port improvements company depends upon the minister of finance for settlement.

—The Bragança railway, of Pará, was evidently designed to serve as a model for executive stupidity and ignorance. It was built, apparently, so that the province of Pará could have a railway, and with some vague idea of assisting a moribund colony near the city of Pará. A recent statistical table shows that the road has never paid expenses for one single month, while the total deficit from January 1st, 1886, to March 31st last, amounted to 312,954\$521. As the road is now state property and is the source of no inconsiderable amount of dishonesty and corruption, it is worthy of consideration whether or not it would not be wise to sell it to the highest bidder.

20  
15  
20000  
15600  
36000  
22000  
6200  
2900

—According to the recently published annual report of the directors of the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway, the 1889 receipts of that line amounted to 1,902,473\$300, and the expenses to 967,252\$568, leaving a net surplus of 935,220\$732.

—On the 8th the *Jornal do Commercio* mentions a report that tram rails will be laid by order of the minister of war, from the terminus of the Botafogo company to the military school. This appears an invasion of municipal prerogative.

—To-day, the 9th, the staff of engineers employed by the Banco Constructor to commence operations on the Sorocabana railway extensions leaves for the scene of action. Sr. Marcelino Ramos da Silva is the chief and the whole staff numbers 33.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Leopoldina railway held on the 6th it was decided to accept the proposition of the Macaê and Campos company for a fusion, and the purchase of the Doca de Pedro II was also ratified. We have already given particulars of both operations in our columns.

—On the 3rd a misplaced switch caused a serious accident on the Nova Friburgo branch of the Leopoldina railway. At the Villa Nova station the down train got on the siding, struck a goods car with great violence and drove it into the station, knocking the building all to pieces, as well as the residence of the station-master adjoining. One of the children of the station-master was killed, another had a very narrow escape, and his cook had a leg broken.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The *Nacion* of Buenos Aires says that other illegal issues of currency, beyond that of the admitted \$9,000,000, have been made.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 5th says that quarantine against Brazil has been reduced to 24 hours observation for ships carrying a sanitary inspector.

—In spite of the financial and commercial difficulties through which they are now flourishing, the Argentines are actually talking about a national exposition.

—The Argentine stamp tax on the transfer of the Western railway amounts to the bagatelle of \$300,000, which the purchasers refuse to pay. The matter is to be referred to arbitration.

—In view of the fact that the sanitary convention only tends to obstruct commerce and injure Brazil, perhaps our Argentine and Uruguayan friends will now feel satisfied. Some day, however, the Brazilians will find out who gets the chestnuts, and then there will be a row.

—Now that it has been discovered that some \$9,000,000 of paper currency have been secretly and illegally issued, the Argentine Congress is making haste to legalize the fraud. It ought to be clear that a failure to punish the men guilty of the crime will be an infinite discredit to the country, whatever may be done with the issue.

—The Buenos Aires *Standard* thinks that because a baker sued a railway for \$200,000 damages for smashing his bread wagon and breaking two of his ribs, he thinks "no small beer of himself." Perhaps the claim proves rather how much he thinks of the money in which the damages will be paid. As the intrinsic value of the currency decreases, the total amount of damages, expressed in that currency, must increase.

—According to a Buenos Aires telegram of the 4th inst., the recently organized citizens' association—the "Club Union Civica"—has petitioned Congress for the impeachment of President Juárez Celman for enriching himself at the expense of the nation. On the following day, another telegram states that the Argentine Congress refused to consider the petition—as might have been expected. The Argentine people will have to begin with the representatives, if they wish to root out these abuses.

#### LOCAL NOTES

—The chief of police was seen closely inspecting the embryo stock speculators on Alameda Street on Friday last.

—An old gentleman, 70 years of age, slipped in Rua Conselheiro Zacharias on the 2nd and fell with such force that his skull was fractured and instant death followed.

—On the 3rd Col. Sampaio Ferraz ordered his subordinates to pick up the beggars that infest the streets in Rio. We congratulate the colonel on this decision.

—On the 6th two gunners of the 2nd artillery who were being sent under escort from the hospital to barracks, succeeded in "cutting their sticks." Why the soldiers ran for it is not explained.

—On the 6th a wagon collided with a tramcar and the tongue of the wagon struck and instantly killed the conductor of the tram. As usual the criminal driver made his escape.

—According to a recent decision, naval officers on duty on the staff of Gen. Deodoro and of Admiral Wandenkolk will be considered to be at sea. And very properly so!

—On the 4th the *Diario do Commercio* prints the portrait of a horny-handed, sun-burned son of toil, but we decline to accept the pretension that it represents Mr. Benjamin.

—Now that all the civilian employés of the arsenals and other military departments have come out in full uniform, Rio begins to look like a Delaware peach orchard in full bloom.

—The *Diario do Noticias* on the 4th heads a leader: "Let us be Americans!" By all means, colleagues; some of us cannot help it. We were born so. But—don't let us be Purks!

—Wicked Admiral Wandenkolk has been presenting the religious objects of his department to churches. We hope the admiral kept a Saut' Antonio at least for the benefit of the unmarried officers.

—In Buenos Aires recently only five doctors applied for seven vacancies for medical inspectors for steamers. In Rio there would have been 63.

—A telegram was received on Saturday stating that the Buenos Aires cricket club had accepted the challenge from Rio and would leave there on the 24th. Perhaps the "glorious Fourth" will be celebrated with a well contested match.

—As Gen. Alvim has also issued a circular regarding abuses in the transmission of telegrams on public service, we will perhaps hear less of the wonderful sacrifices Sr. Martins Jr. is making to preserve Pernambuco for the republic.

—On the 4th Col. Sampaio Ferraz, chief of the police, in full uniform, attended by his aid-de-camp, reported at the army headquarters and then called on Gen. Deodoro to thank the general for the promotion granted him on the 25th ult.

—Gen. Alvim charged the war department 5\$ per copy for some "proclamation of the Republic" hymns. The market price is 1\$—at which we bought them ourselves—and we advise the minister of war to tell Gen. Alvim that he will pay no such price.

—Gen. Boryayva announces in the *Diario Official* of the 3rd inst. that, as in its manifesto of November 15th last the government declared it would respect all existing treaties, that relative to extradition with Germany and all others must be considered in force.

—It is rather amusing to see that under a republic, where all men should be considered equals before the law, the old classes of different categories are preserved in awarding decorations. Grand crosses, dignities, commendadores and chevaliers are as apt to appear under the republic as before.

—A civilian mixed himself up in a row between soldiers and policemen on the 1st and received a wound from a sword-cane in the abdomen for his pains. He died on the 3rd and in his ante-mortem deposition charged a soldier of the 1st cavalry, whose description he gave to the police, with having stabbed him.

—An author offered 3,000 (?) copies of his work on something, or another, to the minister of finance. Gen. Barbosa was not to be caught that way, and at once sent the cargo in Gen. Glycerio. The work was on the future of Brazil, we believe, which may account for the aversion shown by the minister of finance.

—Barão de Corumbá, who "clomps" a tuc to say good bye to the Emperor, will go to Europe on the 10th to relieve Barão de Teffé, who is Brazilian minister at Brussels, but has been occupying his leisure in hating things for the government. Barão de Corumbá will not visit Camões—unless it suits his royal.

—The police authorities in charge of a case of forgery against one Cambaia—who, if we are not mistaken, laid a claim to being the first foreigner naturalized under the December decree—have demanded his indictment. The charge is of falsifying a document to prove a payment at the national printing office, which was never made.

—We are glad to hear that some of the residents of Ipanema, a suburb of this city, have begun to use firearms against the thieves. We will not take the responsibility of advising the killing of these might-marauders, but at the same time a liberal use of luck-shot along the legs can not fail to have a good moral influence on their minds.

—On the 6th the *Diario do Noticias* says the inspector of the custom-house had caught another gentleman with too many names on his pay-roll and promptly discharged him. The absentees are said to have been employed on a suburban race-course, but appeared as working at the custom-house.

—The historical institute of Buenos Aires has proposed to the Brazilian historical and geographical institute to erect a statue of Christopher Columbus on the Sugar Loaf, to solemnize the fourth century of the discovery of America. We suggest that the statue should represent Columbus offering the new decorations of the order of his name to all comers.

—It appears that the motley procession of abolition day, May 13th, cost the comfortable little sum of 14,350\$. We do not like to criticize any effort to commemorate this great event, but it will be forgiven us, we trust, if we characterize the expenditure as a waste of money. The event demanded something more dignified and impressive than a carnival procession.

—The funeral ceremonies held on the 2nd in remembrance of the death of Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, under the auspices of the Italian colony here, were largely attended. Sr. Carmichael, president and our colleague, Sr. Luglio, of the *Força do Povo*, was the official orator. Among the persons present were Gen. Boryayva, minister of foreign affairs, members of the diplomatic corps and many ladies.

—The decree of May 31st last divides the sub-department of public works of the department of agriculture and public works. The department now consists of five sub-departments, viz: general, chief Sr. Gusmano Lobo; agriculture, chief Sr. Antonio Reis; commerce, chief Sr. Machado de Assis; and first and second of public works of which Sr. Paretteira Horta and Pimentel are respectively the directors.

—We regret to say that our good faith and sympathy were somewhat imposed upon by the German family which came to this office to complain of having been robbed on the American steamer *Adriana*, as noted in our issue of May 26th. An undoubted witness assures us that he saw this "poor imbecile" ask the purser to give him change for a \$100 note, and when asked about the reported robbery tried to evade the question by shifting all responsibility to his wife. The inference is that the husband took the money himself, and left his wife to believe herself robbed. We are not only sorry that so much publicity has been given to this charge against the steamer's crew, but also because it will in some measure tend to discredit all future complaints from a class which not infrequently stands in need of friends.

—On the 5th inst. the police arrested a school-master accused of ill treating his girls—and worse.

—It is reported that four Casino halls are to be given this year, the first to take place toward the end of the current month.

—The minister of war, Gen. Floriano Peixoto, has returned to this capital and takes charge of his department to-day.

—On the 31st ult., the minister of finance decided to grant free entry to a quantity of images, iron and wood railings, lamps, etc., for the Cathedral here.

—The director-general of the postoffice has issued instructions for the issue of money orders up to a value of 200\$000 each, under the new regulations.

—The Royal Mail steamer *Maedana* will carry a Brazilian physician to protect her against Argentine quarantine. A mighty serious business, that quarantine.

—Another case of theft of documents in the supreme tribunal of justice is reported. Justice must be blind indeed to have such crimes committed in her very presence!

—How would a French zouave costume do for the new labor party? Either that, or some other red running gear, would be a very delicate compliment to the new chief.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* reports the discovery of two new, little planets. We know what they are; one is at the Brazilian Treasury and the other at the foreign office.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* has weakened a little in *rum* and now goes in for honey and beeswax. We are hopeful; Indian corn and beans will yet attract our colleagues' attention.

—The new Chilean minister, Sr. Hlerro, was received formally by Gen. Deodoro on the evening of the 5th. The generals of foreign affairs, finance, justice, agriculture and interior were present.

—In the mortality returns of the 4th there is a death reported from "washed fever" (*febre lavada*). Perhaps it would be just as well to suspend the maternal bath until this disease is carefully examined.

—It would appear that Columbia has also recognized the new government of Brazil. The *Panama Star and Herald* says this was done in response to a request for such recognition from Minister Boryayva.

—On the 6th O. Paiz advises a correspondent that Protestants have as much right to form processions on the streets as Catholics. Now let the Salvation army come and fight the Catholics on their own ground!

—A witness in the telegraph fraud investigation says a brother-in-law of his was so overcome when he heard that Barão de Capayena was implicated that he fell ill. We would like to know what that sensitive brother-in-law had been eating.

—Sr. Julio de Castilhos, who has done as much as he could to create disturbances in Rio Grande do Sul, arrived here on the 5th and was received by the minister of agriculture and numerous admirers and preceded to his hotel in Gen. Glycerio's carriage.

—After so many years! On May 31st the hygiene "sharps" ordered that P. T. George & Co.'s lard should be submitted to analysis previous to leaving the custom-house. Why not analyze Galego, Haxall, Dunlop, SSS F and Colmans flour? It is probably all loaded down with alum!

—It would seem that Dr. Paulo Frontin is distributing bronze medals, commemorating his extraordinary feat of supplying (?) this city with an extra water supply in six days about a year ago. We hope the medal exhibits a phenomenal check, for there is really nothing else to commemorate.

—On the 5th a number of naval cadets, accompanied by a professor, visited the Port steamer *Malaga* to look over the engines. The young gentlemen might have visited any British steamer with equal advantage—but the captain, in the latter case, might have offered beer instead of champagne.

—If the number of people that patiently awaited the procession of Corpus Christi on the 5th show the religious feeling of the population of Rio, the positivists and free-thinkers will not have it all their own way at the September elections. Religion seems to have been stimulated by the divorce of church and state.

—Visconde de Jaguaribe, who was a somewhat prominent figure in politics under the empire, and who was recently appointed a judge of the court of appeals here, died suddenly in the Rua do Ouvidor on the 5th from heart disease. Sr. Jaguaribe was a senator for Ceará and was minister of war in the Rio Branco cabinet of 1870.

—There is a report that the lawyers who are accustomed to serve as defenders *ad hoc* of prisoners called before the jury, have struck against General Campos Salles' recent decree relieving the municipality of costs in criminal cases. Our old friend Thomas appears to think that the lack of advocates may redound to the benefit of prisoners.

—The products of the "small agriculture" furnished by the suburbs to the Rio market in May are estimated at a money value of 2,257,397\$970. Charcoal and firewood continue to be the most valuable of the articles furnished, but notice is called to the advance in eggs. The supply reached 32,500 dozen and the market price is reported at 1\$100 per doz. A good poultry farm would appear to be almost as valuable as a *rum* plantation; or even a vineyard.

—A friend has handed us an envelope postmarked New York April 23rd, which was received here only on May 30th. It came by direct steamer, of course. As the Washington postoffice officials can not understand the necessity of sending the mails by the quickest route, even if it is longer, the business men of the United States will do well to decide the problem for themselves by addressing their South American letters "via Europe."

—As there is an association of *Les Hommes de Lettres* in Paris, it was absolutely necessary that Rio should have *Os Homens de Letras*. The Rio association seems organized with the purpose of firing incalculable provincial editors every time they use their seissors; and as \$\$ is an object, the provincials are not likely to be pleased. It is injudicious also; for many a reputation has been made in Goyaz that would have failed in Rio.

#### FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Brazilera spinning and weaving mill has increased its capital to 500,000\$.

—The gold delinquent hunt for the Empresa de Obras Publicas company was promptly taken on the 3rd.

—The sale of the Brazilera de Navegação company to the Lloyd Brasileiro produced 43\$ per 200\$ share of the former.

—The April receipts of the Pará custom house were 630,873\$846, against 510,079\$675 last year and 840,057\$002 in 1888.

—On the 4th the Banco do Brazil opened the subscription lists for the 12,000,000\$ 7 per cent. delinquent loan of the Lloyd Brasileiro.

—A company, to take over an established business for the manufacture of acids, potash and chloride of lime, with a capital of 300,000\$, was put on the market on the 5th.

—A telegram was made public here on the 6th which stated that a company had been organized in Brussels with a capital of 40,000,000\$ to work the Teixeira Soares railway concession.

—The town of Leopoldina has received permission from the provisional governor of Minas Geraes to borrow up to 150,000\$, the state guaranteeing 7% per annum on the same.

—The provisional governor of Minas Geraes has authorized the *intendencia* of Lavras to borrow 40,000\$ for municipal improvements. The interest must not exceed 9% per annum.

—The minister of agriculture has refused a modest request of one Gomes Carneiro, who appears to be a man only in name, for preference in the purchase of property belonging to religious orders.

—On the 5th inst. the *Gazeta de Noticias* publishes a telegram dated Rio Grande do Sul, May 22nd, in which the Associação Commercial de that city reports surprise and dislike to the 20 per cent. gold duties of Gen. Barbosa.

—On the 3rd, the *Diario do Commercio* laments that the Banco Colonisador e Agricola had decided to close its account for colomes. As the bank had no right to expect government assistance to establish colonies, why these tears?

—The cautious receipts at Manaus, Amazonas, from January 1st to March 31st amounted to 500,387\$269, against 427,006\$983 in the same period of last year. The total receipts last year were 1,649,538\$678, which it is expected will be greatly exceeded this year.

—The abuse of large notes still continues. The steady withdrawal of the small denominations, and the flood of 200\$ and 500\$ notes poured out on the market by bank speculators is producing a state of affairs destined to seriously embarrass business.

—In the *Diario Official* of the 2nd the Treasury agent sent a put step to smuggling over the Rio Grande do Sul frontier, publishes his report to Gen. Barbosa. It is an interesting document and shows that the agent was quite correct in having it printed here, not in Rio Grande.

—On the 6th, the *Jornal do Commercio* says that a grand industrial and commercial establishment is projected here. The S. Pedro de Alcantara theatre is spoken of as the location. The inference is that a universal shop such as are known in Europe and the United States, is in question.

—Telegrams received yesterday advise that an important remittance of gold from the London and Paris markets had been made for our market and those of the neighboring republics.—"Jornal do Commercio," June 5th. The River Plate it is probable; for Rio is doubtful, unless something has been sold or mortgaged abroad.

—The following advertisement appeared in a S. Paulo journal on May 24th: "Loans to agriculture. Dr. Adolpho Buelho de Abreu Sampaio, fiscal of the Banco de Crédito Real, engages to raise loans for agriculture, for a moderate commission." As the fiscal is supposed to be a government employé, we suspect the advertisement was inserted by an enemy.

—On the 5th the *Jornal do Commercio* says that, with interest calculated from March 31st last, Uruguay owes Brazil about 19,000,000\$, in which are not included the expenses of the "pacifistic division," which we presume to be the Brazilian army sent into Uruguay to preserve the peace many years ago. The amount is worth collecting, even with 50 per cent. off for cash.

—On the 5th inst. the *Gazeta de Noticias* appeals to the brigadier general minister of finance, to clearly explain the change in the decree of January 17th last by which foreign companies are obliged to realize, within Brazil, two-thirds of their capital in two years. On the following day the minister says the provision was a typographical error which is corrected in the decree book.

—An anonymous writer, who claims to know what he is about, thus classifies the borrowers under the "aid to agriculture" scheme. The article is in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 2nd inst. Of the borrowers 65 per cent. raised their loans, under concessions from former creditors, to pay these in the cash; 20 per cent. of the borrowers consolidated their "floating debts," subject to excessive interest, with the money received from the Treasury; 10 per cent. of the borrowers saw a profit between 6 per cent. and what they could reloan the money at; and finally 5 per cent. of the borrowers employed the money as it was nominally expected would be the case. This is a most interesting statement!



—A movement is started to organize army and navy co-operative stores here.

—The Banco de Credito Matuo, capital 1,000,000\$, was organized on the 7th inst.

—A decree of the governor of Paraná, dated on the 24th May, authorized his state to borrow 2,100,000\$ from any body who would lend it.

—A decree dated on the 6th opens a credit for 5,000,000\$ for the department of the interior. The drought is the cause, but Campinas secures 533,608,000\$.

—On the 6th the contract was signed between the Banco Nacional and the representatives of the state of Maranhão for a loan of 300,000\$. Interest is 6 and sinking fund 1 per cent. and the price is said to be 93 per cent.

—A decree dated on the 4th inst. grants 4,495,000 to pay the D. Pedro I railway, the concession of which was cancelled, for expenses incurred and probable profits. A most unjust and hasty decision has been in this manner rectified.

—It is reported that the Rio Grande and Pelotas branches of the Banco Emissor do Sul will be opened on the 15th. It is said that nearly all the men connected with this institution are mere politicians.

—We are advised that the London and Brazilian Bank branches in Rio Grande do Sul have been instructed to purchase no more bills on the North. This is severe loss to the Rio Grande shippers who draw against cargoes at 60 to 90 d/l and then sell to the banks.

—During May the Mint in this city coined: 327 gold pieces of 20\$, 69,000 silver pieces of 1\$ and 327,000 of 500 rs., 72,114 of 200 rs., nickel pieces and 93,000 of 100 rs., besides 7,500 bronze coins of 50 rs.; or a total of 568,941 coins in 25 working days.

—On the 5th inst. the Junta Commercial asked the president of the board of bankers why no Rolsa was held that day. The answer will be that the Exchange was closed, and then the Junta had better ask the president of the Associação Commercial why he closed the Exchange.

—The directors-general of telegraphs has been authorized to deposit 220,000\$, received from the Treasury for improvements at the new central station, in the Bank of Brazil. This seems to show an unusual lack of confidence by the director in the Treasury, or why draw money he did not need?

—On the 7th it was reported that the "Banco Franco-Brazilier" might be considered as organized. The proposed capital is 5,000,000\$, and the bank will endeavor to develop French, Swiss and Belgian trade with Brazil. In character it will, therefore, be international, the president spoken of being a Brazilian.

—The *Diário Official* of the 8th publishes the decree dated on May 31st establishing the registry and transmission of real estate according to the Torrens law. As Gen. Barbosa's preamble occupies 4 1/2 pages of the *Diário* and the decree itself 4 pages, it is not surprising we cannot find space for this *opus magnum* in our columns.

—The May receipts of the Santos custom-house were as follows:

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Imports             | 796,804\$495   |
| Exports             | 242,819 311    |
| Port dues           | 0,837 521      |
| Stamps              | 11,214 008     |
| Municipal taxes     | 12,502 433     |
| Postoffice receipts | 7,000 000      |
| Diverse taxes       | 32,928 206     |
|                     | 6,110,136\$516 |

—According to a dispatch in the *Diário Official* of the 6th, the following may be considered the opinion of the minister of agriculture on the land tax questions: "As to the land tax the provisional government has not yet considered it. For my part, I think that the land tax should, when it comes under the consideration of the proper authority, be invested with a merely fiscal character with a view of substituting the export duties. Such a tax, however, lacks opportuneness, it should be preceded by practical and legal measures to assure not only its execution, but justice in its distribution. Above all it is necessary to consider it rather scientific as to its nature and merely fiscal as to its effects, in the settled intention of taking from it the odious character of a coercive measure for the acceleration of the sub-division of the land as yet worked by a large landowners." If the tax reformers can get any comfort from that, then they are welcome to it.

## COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, June 9th, 1890.

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000, gold) | 27 d.      |
| do do do in U. S.                                 | 54 3/4 cts |
| do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold              | 188 7/8    |
| do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold              | 8 8/10     |
| Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day  | 25 1/2 d.  |
| Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper)    | 78 7/8     |
| do do do in U. S.                                 | 42 5/8 c.  |
| Value of \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold        | 27 3/4     |
| Value of £1 sterling                              | 118 3/4    |

## EXCHANGE.

June 2.—The English Bank was still at 20 1/2 on London, the others all posted 20 1/2, but 20 1/2 was the rate everywhere in the afternoon and the market was flat at the close. Official rates were 20 1/2—20 1/2 on London, 20 1/2—20 1/2 on Paris and 20 1/2—20 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 d/l; 20 1/2—20 1/2 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank sterling from second hands at 20 1/2—20 1/2, and commercial was quoted at 20 1/2—20 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 11 1/2, closing with buyers at this price, sellers at 11 1/2.

June 3.—The banks all opened at 20 1/2, but an unexpected amount of money appeared and about mid-day bills were not readily obtainable at 20 1/2. The suspension is that a large speculative business was done. The business done during the day was at 20 1/2—20 1/2 for bank sterling direct and at 20 1/2 from second hands also. Commercial sterling was quoted at 20 1/2—20 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 11 1/2—11 1/2, and closed with buyers at the former, sellers at the latter price for cash; buyers at 11 1/2, sellers at 11 1/2 for the 15th.

June 4.—The English Bank, Commercial and Sul Americano opened at 20 1/2, the others at 20 1/2 on London, but the London and Brazilian advanced to 20 1/2 in the afternoon. There was little doing; bank sterling was reported at 20 1/2, and at 20 1/2—20 1/2 from second hands, and commercial was quoted at 20 1/2—20 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11 1/2, sellers at 11 1/2.

June 5.—All the banks were officially at 20 1/2, but business was doing at very much higher rates. T. day being Corpus Christi, the Exchange was closed and there was no Rolsa; the banks generally closed at mid-day. On the street bank sterling was reported at 20 1/2 and at 20 1/2 from second hands.

June 6.—The English Bank was still officially at 20 1/2, all the other banks posted 20 1/2 on London, Bank on Paris 46 1/2, on Hamburg 47 1/2—47 1/2 and 24 1/2—24 1/2 on New York. A very large business was reported, and it was supposed that speculators were making the best of a bad business. In bank sterling direct 20 1/2 to 21 was reported and 21 1/2—21 1/2 from second hands; commercial sterling was quoted at 21 1/2—21 1/2. Bank francs also from second hands were reported at 4 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11 1/2, sellers at 11 1/2.

June 7.—The market opened with 21 the selling rate everywhere and in the afternoon the Banco Nacional advanced to 21 1/2, but this brought out money very freely, and the market closed with 21 the rate for business. A very large business was doing and the extreme rates were 21 1/2—21 1/2; bank sterling direct 20 1/2 to 21 was reported and 21 1/2—21 1/2 from second hands; commercial sterling was quoted at 21 1/2—21 1/2. The end rates were reported at the close of business. It was reported that River Plate business produced the supply of bills. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11 1/2, sellers at 11 1/2.

June 8.—All the banks opened at 21 on London, but bills on London were to be had at 21 1/2. Early in the forenoon the Banco Nacional advanced its selling rate to 21 1/2 on bankers. The market is reported firm, with commercial sterling quoted at 21 1/2—21 1/2.

### ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

|                                 |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Capital, 500,000 shares at 20s. | £ 1,000,000                   |
| do paid up                      | 500,000                       |
| Reserve Fund                    | 175,000                       |
|                                 | Balance Sheet, 31st May 1890. |

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Assets.                                      |                 |
| Capital, uncalled                            | 4,444,444\$444  |
| Bills discounted                             | 96,612 283      |
| Loans, advances, etc.                        | 1,234,253 347   |
| Bills receivable                             | 1,234,253 347   |
| Securities for loans, accounts current, etc. | 3,599,949 347   |
| Sundry accounts                              | 2,974,509 139   |
| Cash   | 1,380,485 479   |
|  | 21,316,748\$782 |

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Liabilities.                           |                 |
| Capital, subscribed                    | 8,888,888\$888  |
| Deposits in account current            | 348,128 074     |
| do do with notice                      | 1,796,038 024   |
| Loans, advances, etc.                  | 3,599,949 347   |
| Securities for advances and on deposit | 3,599,949 347   |
| Bills payable                          | 237,231 610     |
| do deposited                           | 0,382 350       |
| Sundry accounts                        | 3,744,509 139   |
|  | 21,316,748\$782 |

R. & O. E.  
Rio de Janeiro, 5th June, 1890.  
For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,  
W. S. Lambey, Manager.  
H. Stott, actg. Accountant.

### LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

|                    |                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Capital, 1,250,000 | £ 1,250,000                    |
| do paid up         | 625,000                        |
| Reserve Fund       | 400,000                        |
|                    | Balance Sheet, 31st May, 1890. |

|                                       |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Assets.                               |                 |
| Capital, uncalled                     | 5,555,555\$556  |
| Bills discounted                      | 1,278,011 150   |
| Loans, advances, etc.                 | 2,974,509 139   |
| Bills receivable                      | 2,974,509 139   |
| Head office and branches              | 4,272,727 410   |
| Loans, current accounts, etc.         | 3,443,660 600   |
| Securities for accounts current, etc. | 5,166,188 280   |
| Cash                                  | 2,813,879 930   |
|                                       | 25,795,313\$850 |

|                                       |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Liabilities.                          |                 |
| Capital, subscribed                   | 11,111,111\$110 |
| Deposits in account current           | 365,153 500     |
| do 3, 6 and 10 days notice            | 2,624,217 940   |
| do do fixed maturity                  | 268,719 150     |
| do do fixed maturity                  | 2,179,754 150   |
| Securities for accounts current, etc. | 6,997,087 200   |
| Sundry accounts                       | 1,599,509 640   |
| Bills payable                         | 25,795,313\$850 |

R. & O. E.  
Rio de Janeiro, 6th June, 1890.  
For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,  
W. J. Crumack, actg. Manager.  
W. J. W. Hoyer, actg. Accountant.

### BANCO NACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

Balance Sheet, 31st May, 1890.

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Assets.                                       |                 |
| Capital, uncalled                             | 63,013,000\$000 |
| Bills discounted                              | 4,919,729 730   |
| Loans, advances, etc.                         | 4,919,729 730   |
| Public funds                                  | 6,175,427 100   |
| do deposited abroad                           | 3,019,845 600   |
| Shares and debentures                         | 2,074,939 810   |
| Sundry branches                               | 1,069,047 800   |
| Sundry agencies                               | 1,694,256 000   |
| Values deposited                              | 27,514,945 970  |
| Directors' guarantee                          | 17,954,200 000  |
| Sundry accounts                               | 6,821,363 490   |
| Hills receivable                              | 2,259,444 070   |
| do new issues                                 | 17,954,200 000  |
| Gold loans, 4 1/2—redemption fund             | 7,755,000 000   |
| Less department                               | 17,954,200 000  |
| National Treasury                             | 723,126 500     |
| Gold deposit in Treasury, new issue guarantee | 8,000,000 000   |
| Cash in hand of the bank                      | 13,191,500 000  |
| do do government, etc. 16,605,158 000         |                 |
| do gold                                       | 947,897 830     |
|   | 30,569,585 840  |

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Liabilities.                            |                 |
| Capital, subscribed                     | 90,000,000\$000 |
| Reserve fund                            | 13,191,500 000  |
| Profits in suspense                     | 13,191,500 000  |
| Notes delivered by Caixa de Amortização | 17,954,200 000  |
| do issued                               | 13,191,500 000  |
| Current accounts                        | 4,000,000 000   |
| Deposits, without interest              | 286,124 140     |
| do in account current and with notice   | 15,399,796 120  |
| do do fixed maturity                    | 345,647 170     |
| National Treasury, general account      | 9,465,299 370   |
| do do do                                | 5,113,975 000   |
| Sundry guarantees, etc.                 | 27,514,945 810  |
| Sundry branches                         | 1,069,047 800   |
| Sundry agencies                         | 1,694,256 000   |
| Sundry accounts                         | 6,821,363 490   |
|   | 30,569,585 840  |

E. & O. E.  
Rio de Janeiro, 6th June, 1890.  
For the Banco Nacional do Brasil,  
Conde de Riquelme, President.  
Elkin Hime Jr., for Accountant.

## SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

June 2.

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| 2,200 Sovereigns | 118\$00 |
| 500 Leopolitina  | 185     |
| 110 do           | 187     |

|                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| 50 C. R. Brazil | 5 1/2 |
| 100 Predial     | 88    |

|             |    |
|-------------|----|
| 50 Agricola | 54 |
| 137 do      | 55 |
| 370 do      | 58 |

|        |    |
|--------|----|
| 350 do | 58 |
| 947 do | 59 |
| 100 do | 59 |

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| 80 do         | 59  |
| 80 Commercial | 260 |
| 50 do 2 ser.  | 127 |

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1400 Construtor     | 52  |
| 350 Juiz de F. & P. | 170 |
| 300 do              | 175 |

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| 200 Mac. & Camp. | 100 |
| 878 do           | 100 |
| 300 do           | 100 |

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 1000 do                  | 100 |
| 225 do                   | 62  |
| 1000 P. Publicas, 2 ser. | 65  |

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 1000 Sovereigns              | 118\$00 |
| 3000 do                      | 118     |
| 146 Gold Loan, 1879, 4 1/2 % | 110     |

|                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| 120 Leopolitina | 185   |
| 50 C. R. Brazil | 5 1/2 |
| 100 Predial     | 88    |

|              |    |
|--------------|----|
| 250 Agricola | 54 |
| 1100 do      | 55 |
| 30 do        | 58 |

|               |    |
|---------------|----|
| 279 Brazil    | 59 |
| 47 do         | 59 |
| 462 do 2 ser. | 85 |

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| 100 C. R. Agricola    | 55  |
| 50 Commercial, 2 ser. | 127 |
| 350 Construtor        | 52  |

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| 1750 do        | 52  |
| 43 Leopolitina | 144 |
| 600 do         | 144 |

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| 100 Mac. & Camp. | 100 |
| 100 do           | 111 |
| 242 Lloyd Brazil | 180 |

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 25 Pan Granle            | 220 |
| 100 C. Publicas, 2 ser.  | 65  |
| 1000 P. Publicas, 2 ser. | 66  |

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| 150 Alliance Indus. | 19  |
| 100 Leopolitina     | 185 |
| 100 Alliance Indus. | 19  |

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| 200 Agricola  | 58  |
| 49 Brazil     | 290 |
| 100 do 2 ser. | 85  |

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| 62 Commercial  | 261 |
| 600 Construtor | 52  |
| 500 do         | 52  |

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| 1500 do        | 52  |
| 300 Industrial | 205 |
| 50 Leopolitina | 144 |

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| 250 do           | 144 |
| 1100 do          | 144 |
| 100 Mac. & Camp. | 100 |

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| 100 do           | 111 |
| 242 Lloyd Brazil | 180 |
| 25 Pan Granle    | 220 |

|                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| 100 C. Publicas, 2 ser.  | 65 |
| 1000 P. Publicas, 2 ser. | 66 |
| 150 Alliance Indus.      | 19 |

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| 100 Leopolitina     | 185 |
| 100 Alliance Indus. | 19  |
| 100 Leopolitina     | 185 |

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| 200 Agricola  | 58  |
| 49 Brazil     | 290 |
| 100 do 2 ser. | 85  |

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| 62 Commercial  | 261 |
| 600 Construtor | 52  |
| 500 do         | 52  |

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| 1500 do        | 52  |
| 300 Industrial | 205 |
| 50 Leopolitina | 144 |

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| 250 do           | 144 |
| 1100 do          | 144 |
| 100 Mac. & Camp. | 100 |

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| 100 do           | 111 |
| 242 Lloyd Brazil | 180 |
| 25 Pan Granle    | 220 |

|                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| 100 C. Publicas, 2 ser.  | 65 |
| 1000 P. Publicas, 2 ser. | 66 |
| 150 Alliance Indus.      | 19 |

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| 100 Leopolitina     | 185 |
| 100 Alliance Indus. | 19  |
| 100 Leopolitina     | 185 |

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| 200 Agricola  | 58  |
| 49 Brazil     | 290 |
| 100 do 2 ser. | 85  |

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| 62 Commercial  | 261 |
| 600 Construtor | 52  |
| 500 do         | 52  |

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| 1500 do        | 52  |
| 300 Industrial | 205 |
| 50 Leopolitina | 144 |

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| 250 do           | 144 |
| 1100 do          | 144 |
| 100 Mac. & Camp. | 100 |

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| 100 do           | 111 |
| 242 Lloyd Brazil | 180 |
| 25 Pan Granle    | 220 |

|                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| 100 C. Publicas, 2 ser.  | 65 |
| 1000 P. Publicas, 2 ser. | 66 |
| 150 Alliance Indus.      | 19 |

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| 100 Leopolitina     | 185 |
| 100 Alliance Indus. | 19  |
| 100 Leopolitina     | 185 |

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| 200 Agricola  | 58  |
| 49 Brazil     | 290 |
| 100 do 2 ser. | 85  |

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| 62 Commercial  | 261 |
| 600 Construtor | 52  |
| 500 do         | 52  |

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| 1500 do        | 52  |
| 300 Industrial | 205 |
| 50 Leopolitina | 144 |

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| 250 do           | 144 |
| 1100 do          | 144 |
| 100 Mac. & Camp. | 100 |

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| 100 do           | 111 |
| 242 Lloyd Brazil | 180 |
| 25 Pan Granle    | 220 |

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th June, 1890.

### Exports.

Coffee.—There appears to have been nothing doing during the past week; exports being principally occupied in "dun-ning" the dealers for coffee again advanced quotations about 200 rs. per arroba and customs' valuations are also rather higher, but present quotations are probably rather nominal and the erratic movements in the exchange market have served very effectually to keep exporters out of the market, even if there had been any manifest intention of going in. Receipts continue on an insignificant scale and unfavorable weather, that is rain, is reported from up-country. The stock is much reduced and probably dealers have yet engagements to meet of some 30,000 to 40,000 bags.

Shipments since our last report have been:

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| 28,122 bags for the United States |    |
| 9,637 " Europe                    | </ |



June 7th, 1890.

## BANKS.

| <i>Capital</i> | <i>Capital paid up</i> | <i>Reserve fund</i> | <i>Name</i>             | <i>Dividend paid</i> | <i>Non-voting</i> | <i>Last sale</i> | <i>Closing quotations</i> |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
|                |                        |                     | <b>RIO DE JANEIRO</b>   |                      |                   |                  |                           |
| 10,000,000\$   | 2,000,000\$            | 13,574\$            | Agencia do Brazil ..... | 18800-Jan. 93        | 40\$              | (48,000          | (48,500-67\$000           |
| 5,000,000      | 500,000                | 45,252              | Angliar .....           | 10,000-Jan. 93       | 100               | 150,000          |                           |

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 104

[illegible]

## NSURANCE

| Capital   | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Companys        | Dividend paid | Monthly income | Last sale | Closing quotation |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 4,000,000 | 2,000,000       | 20,441       | Affrica         | 1\$50—Jan. 90 | 20\$           | 100,000   | —                 |
| 3,000,000 | 750,000         | 394,707      | Augs. Plunneuse | 25—Jan. 90    | 250            | 100,000   | —                 |
| 2,000,000 | 200,000         | 250,000      | Malaya          | 1—Jan. 90     | 10             | 100,000   | 10\$—00           |
| 2,000,000 | 200,000         | 150,000      | Malaya          | 2—Jan. 90     | 20             | 100,000   | 10\$—00           |
| 4,000,000 | 200,000         | 19,789       | Confang         | 2—Jan. 90     | 20             | 31,000    | —                 |
| 2,000,000 | 200,000         | 165,730      | Poland          | 2—Jan. 90     | 20             | 100,000   | —                 |
| 2,000,000 | 198,000         | 198,000      | Gamania         | 0—Jan. 90     | 100            | 130,000   | 136 000—141\$30   |

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| adonia..... | 1 500—  |
| ale.....    | 10 000— |

|           |         |         |                               |               |    |        |         |
|-----------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------|----|--------|---------|
| 4,000,000 | 750,000 | 10,000  | União Permanente .....        | 2 000—Jan. 90 | 20 | 15 000 | —       |
| 5,000,000 | 750,000 | 10,000  | Previdencia .....             | 3 000—July 89 | 50 | 35 000 | —       |
| 5,000,000 | 750,000 | 211,000 | Propriedade .....             | 2 000—July 89 | 20 | 15 000 | —       |
| 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 10,131  | União Com. das Vaguetas ..... | 3 000—Jan. 90 | 20 | 40 000 | 35 000— |
| 2,000,000 | 200,000 | 11,113  | Vigilância .....              | 750—Jan. 90   | 10 | 9 000  | —       |

## TRAMWAYS.

| Capital     | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Companies             | Dividend paid  | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotation |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 5,400,000\$ | 5,400,000\$     | 111,519\$    | Carris Urbanos .....  | — Apr. 90      | 200\$         | 255\$     | 200\$             |
| 9,700,000   | 9,700,000       | —            | Jardim Botânico ..... | 3 200—Jan. 90  | 700           | 140 000   | —                 |
| 800,000     | 800,000         | \$4,186      | Pernambuco .....      | 4 000—Jan. 90  | 100           | 90 000    | —                 |
| 1,200,000   | 600,000         | 602,000      | Porto Alegre .....    | 4 000—Feb. 90  | 200           | —         | —                 |
| 4,000,000   | 4,000,000       | 556,816      | S. Christovão .....   | 15 000—Jan. 90 | 200           | 265 000   | —                 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| Capital | Reserve | Dividend | Nominal | Last |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|------|
|---------|---------|----------|---------|------|

---

|   |            |           |         |                               |               |      |                 |
|---|------------|-----------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------|------|-----------------|
| 1 | 400,000    | 400,000   | ..      | Ag. C. Colm. de Vassouras     | ...           | 2005 | 198,500         |
| 1 | 800,000    | 800,000   | ..      | Ag. C. Viçosa                 | ...           | 2005 | 200             |
| 1 | 7,000,000  | 7,000,000 | ..      | C. e S. Viação Fluminense     | 4,800 - Apr.  | 200  | 203             |
| 1 | 768,400    | 768,400   | ..      | Carruagens Fluminenses        | 10 000 - Jan. | 200  | 203             |
| 1 | 300,000    | 300,000   | 20,947  | Comércio e Lavagem            | 1 600 - Jan.  | 200  | 203             |
| 1 | 300,000    | 300,000   | ..      | Comércio e Indústria          | ...           | 200  | 200             |
| 1 | 150,000    | 120,000   | ..      | Corvolina                     | ...           | 200  | 200             |
| 1 | 10,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 3,600   | Dicas D. Pedro II             | 3 500 - Jan.  | 200  | 140             |
| 1 | ...        | ...       | ...     | do subalternos                | ...           | 200  | 140             |
| 1 | 200,000    | 120,000   | ..      | Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo    | 4 700 - Jan.  | 200  | 205             |
| 1 | 270,000    | 270,000   | ..      | Emp. de 2 series              | ...           | 200  | 205             |
| 1 | 10,000,000 | 4,300,000 | ...     | Emprego de Obras Públicas     | 10 000 - Jan. | 200  | 99,200 - 37,500 |
| 1 | ...        | 550,000   | ...     | de 2 series                   | ...           | 40   | 92 000 - 94     |
| 1 | 150,000    | 153 000   | ...     | Fabrica de Bicicletas         | ...           | 200  | ...             |
| 1 | 2,000,000  | 2,000,000 | ...     | Ind. Lx. e Vãcio de Papelaria | ...           | 200  | ...             |
| 1 | 2,600,000  | 220,000   | 220,000 | Industrial Elém. (Cofon)      | 8 000 - Jan.  | 50   | 47 000          |
| 1 | 2,200,000  | 2,100,000 | ...     | Lavagem, Ind. e Colônias      | ...           | 200  | ...             |
| 1 | 1,200,000  | 1,200,000 | ...     | Nacional de Obras             | ...           | 200  | ...             |
| 1 | 400,000    | 200,000   | ...     | Nova Indústria                | ... - Jan.    | 200  | ...             |
| 1 | ...        | 40,000    | ...     | do 2 series                   | ...           | 40   | ...             |
| 1 | 1,000,000  | 1,000,000 | ...     | Parahyba e Sergipe            | ...           | 200  | 32 000          |
| 1 | 7,000,000  | 7,000,000 | 235,040 | Pastol. Agric. e Industrial   | 8 000 - Apr.  | 100  | ...             |
| 1 | 1,000,000  | 600,000   | ...     | Pastol. Mineira               | 6 000 - Jan.  | 100  | 95 000          |
| 1 | 2,000,000  | 470,000   | ...     | Phosphato de Calc.            | ...           | 120  | 60 000          |
| 1 | 2,000,000  | 400,000   | ...     | Recurso do Rio                | ...           | 140  | 16 000          |
| 1 | 1,020,000  | 1,020,000 | ...     | Serviços Marítimos            | 7 500 - Apr.  | 200  | ...             |
| 1 | 4,800,000  | 1,200,000 | 40,506  | S. Jeronymo mines             | ...           | 100  | 120 000         |
| 1 | ...        | 180,000   | ...     | do 2 series                   | ...           | 200  | ...             |
| 1 | 300,000    | 300,000   | ...     | União                         | ... - Jan.    | 200  | 240 000         |

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OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS  
BETWEEN THEUNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS  
Established in 1868Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River  
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## Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1890

| Date   | Steamer  | Destination   |
|--------|----------|---|
| June 9 | Magdalen | Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.  |
| " 17   | Trent    | Southampton and Antwerp, calling at<br>Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon<br>and Vigo. |

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate  
Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate  
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For freight, passages and other information apply to

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Superintendent.\* This steamer takes cargo and passengers for Montevideo  
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CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

## SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

ALLIANÇA Captain Beers..... 16 July

The fine packet

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Captain BAKER

expected 3d June will sail on or about 14th June for

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BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO AND MARANHÃO

[entering the two last named ports]

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## Passage Rates

|                   | cabin | steering |
|-------------------|-------|----------|
| To Liverpool..... | \$220 | gold     |
| " New York.....   | \$145 | \$75 "   |
| " " & back..      | \$275 | " "      |

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons &amp; Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

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LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER  
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UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN  
GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Hipparchus..... June 14th

For Antwerp:

calling at Southampton (for London)

Hevelius..... June 15th

For New Orleans:

A Steamer as inducement offers.

For Southern coast Ports:

|              |        |
|--------------|--------|
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| Chatham..... |        |
| Canning..... |        |

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HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

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Arawa..... June 18th

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Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every  
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|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
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| Porto Alegre:<br>329, Rua dos Andradas | Buenos Aires:<br>137, Calle Maipú   | Rosario:<br>193 1/2, Calle Mendoza |                               |

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Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Britannia..... June 13th

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These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and  
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Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

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Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th

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Passengers and cargo for all parts of the different lines

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Passage Rates: 1st cl. 3rd cl.

Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks; 100/000

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" London..... 500 " 70/000

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Rio de Janeiro.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR  
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1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"  
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BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

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| Germany.....  | (Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin.) and corres-<br>pondents:<br>Norddeutsche Bank in<br>Hamburg, Hamburg;<br>(N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.<br>International Bank of London, Limited<br>London.) |
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UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Rio de Janeiro, May 30th, 1890.

Books for the registration of American citizens are opened  
in this Consulate-General. Those who registered prior to  
the date of the Naturalization decree had best renew their  
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if desired.

O. H. Dockery,

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An experienced bookkeeper wants a situation in a business  
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